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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated bibliography of recent articles, books, and scholarly papers on Asian and Pacific American children and families. Works are divided by topical area, with a primary focus on literature related to the education of Asian/Pacific American children. There are four main topical divisions: (1) education; (2) family; (3) mental health; and (4) social issues. Under the category of education, subtopics include achievement, bilingual education and English as a second language, the classroom, materials, research, and school programs. Topics listed under family include the elderly, parent-child interactions, and socialization and acculturation. The section on mental health lists works on attitudes, cognitive development, communication, mental health issues, and personality. The final section on social issues is divided into works on communities, demography, the media, social economic studies, Vietnamese refugees, women, and youth. (APM)

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ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN EDUCATION OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICAN EDUCATION

Asian Pacific American Research Seminars

UD021527

January 1981

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICAN

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Compiled by:

Asian Pacific American
Research Seminars

National Association for Asian and
Pacific American Education

This project is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Education (NIE-G-79-0063).

Copies of this bibliograhy can be obtained from the Asian Pacific American Research Seminars, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, for $2.00 (materials are sold at cost).

PREFACE

The following is a limited bibliography of articles and books on Asian and Pacific American children and families. The bibliography was prepared by the Asian Pacific American Research Seminars which is a project of the National Association for Asian and Pacific American Education. The project is funded by a grant from the National Institute of Education (NIE G-79-0063).

The bibliography is a product of a comprehensive computer-assisted search of social science journals, books, and scholarly papers. The bibliography focuses on materials published or released within the last ten years. It is divided into topical areas with a primary focus on literature related to or commenting on the education of Asian and Pacific American children.

The bibliography is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather is intended to initiate a continual search, cataloging, and collecting of materials of APA Educational Research. The user will note that articles have been deposited at the Asian American Studies Center Library at UCLA.

Users are encouraged to refer materials that we have inadvertently left out or to submit new materials to the project. Please let us know how we can improve the usefulness of future bibliographies.

Asian Pacific American Research Seminars
Asian American Studies Center
UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Finally, we would like to gratefully acknowledge Ms. Carol Iu for her competent compilation of this bibliography.

Kenyon S. Chan, Ph. D.
Project Director

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I. Bibliography

California Commission on the Status of Women. "Affirmative Action for Women, A Selected Bibliography." Sacramento, California, 1979. 2p.

_____. "Non-traditional Employment, A Selected Bibliography." Sacramento, California, 1979. 2p.

_____. "Statistical Reports on the Status of Women, A Selected Bibliography." Sacramento, California, 1979. 4p.

Hawkins, John. "Asian Americans and Education." 1979. 14p.

Bibliography on Asian American image, education/psychology, socioeconomic status/problems, relationship between education and socioeconomic status, labor-market/employment, ethnic characteristics, women, instructional materials, and general.

Leggio, Pamela, Martin, Theodora F., and Davis, Susan. "Resources for Nonsexist Interethnic/Multiracial Education." 1979. 47p.

This resource book is divided into three major sections: interethnic/multiracial materials, nonsexist materials and publishers' addresses. The first two sections are annotated lists of materials; the last gives the names and addresses of their publishers.

Lin, Che-Hwei. "Preliminary Checklist of M. A. Theses and Ph. D. Dissertations Related to Asian American Studies in the UCLA Library." 1972. 30p.

Three hundred and twenty-five references are compiled in the preliminary checklist. Items are arranged alphabetically by author and encompass research conducted in various disciplines about Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Korean subgroups.

Liu, John M. "Annual Selected Bibliography." Amerasia Journal, 5(2):153-167, 1978.

_____. "Annual Selected Bibliography." Amerasia Journal. 6(2):107-120, 1979.

National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education. "Outstanding Dissertations in Bilingual Education." Rosslyn, Virginia, 1979. 119p.

The book contains summaries of eight dissertations recognized by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education in 1979. The material presented in this book represents a growing body of diverse scholarship in the field of bilingual education.

Okihiro, Gary. "Annual Selected Bibliography." Amerasia Journal, 4(2):153-165, 1977.

A compilation of doctoral dissertations, books and articles which deal with Asian Americans or are relevant to a study of their experience.

The Pacific/Asian American Mental Health Research Center. "P/AAMHRC Publications." Chicago, Illinois, 1980.

A bibliography of P/AAMHRC publications of monography series, occasional paper series, center research reports in Bridge magazine and other publications.

II. Education

1. Achievement

Asian and Pacific American Federal Employee Council. "The Bakke Case and Asian/Pacific Americans." Washington, D.C., 1977. 7p.

This fact sheet is intended to show why Asian and Pacific Americans and those friendly toward Asians should pay careful attention to the government's position toward Asians as reflected in the Bakke case and beyond.

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. "The Validity of the Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency as a General Measure of High School English Achievement in American Samoa." Educational and Psychological Measurement, 38:429-432, 1978.

An examination of the relationship between high school English grade point average (GPA) and Michigan Test of English Proficiency (MTELP) test results for 154 English-Second-Language students (ESL) from 5 high schools in American Samoa indicated the validity of the MTELP as a measure of English language achievement for ESL high school graduates.

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. and Ayabe, Harold I. "Acculturation and Educational Achievement in American Samoa Adolescents." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 8(2):241-256, 1977.

The relationship of educational achievement to overt and covert measures of acculturation was explored for 190 high school seniors from American Samoa using canonical variate analysis. Three statistically significant and situationally interpretable relationships were found to exist between the overt and covert sets of variables, indicating that multiple acculturative approaches were operating simultaneously within Samoan adolescent culture.

Lindgren, Henry Clay. "Measuring Need to Achieve by N ACH-N AFF Scale - A Forced-Choice Questionaire." Psychological Reports, 39:907-910, 1976.

To measure the need to achieve (n Ach), a questionnaire was constructed which required the subject to make a forced choice on each of 30 pairs of adjectives. The subjects were college students, bank tellers, expectant mothers, and Chinese-speaking immigrants.

Montero, Darrel, and Tsukashima, Ronald. "Assimilation and Educational Achievement: the Case of the Second Generation Japanese-American." Sociological Quarterly, 18(4):490-503, 1977.

A review of the literature reveals three conflicting hypotheses concerning Japanese American educational achievement. Data from a three-generational, national sample of Japanese Americans are examined to determine the correlates of the second-generation respondents' (the Nisei) educational achievement. Employing four measures of assimilation -- cultural, structural, marital, and identificational -- the findings suggest that the greater the assimilation of the respondent, the higher the educational achievement. These findings and their implications are discussed.

Schwartz, Audrey James. "The Culturally Advantaged: A Study of Japanese American Pupils." Sociology and Social Research, 55(3):341-53, 1971.

A comparative study of public school pupils concludes that the high scholastic achievement of Japanese Americans is due chiefly to values that are tradition to the Japanese culture, and that these are not the same as those leading to the achievement of middle class Anglos. Most important are the orientations relating to "collective" rather than "individual" action and to generation-based linear authority.

_____. Traditional Values and Contemporary Achievement of Japanese-American Pupils. Los Angeles: University of California, Center for the Study of Evaluation, 1970. 47p.

Comparison of Japanese American and Anglo samples on value orientation variables support the hypothesis that the comparatively high achievement of Japanese Americans is related more to traditional Japanese cultural values than to acquired American values. Pupils enrolled in grades 6, 9, and 12 in 23 racially-mixed Los Angeles schools are surveyed.

Yee, Leland Y., and La Forge, Rolfe. "Relationship between Mental Abilities, Social Class, and Exposure to English in Chinese Fourth Graders." Journal of Educational Psychology, 66(6):826-834, 1974.

The study attempted to examine the relation between mental

abilities as defined by raw scores on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), social class, and exposure to English in 53 American-born Chinese 9- to 10-year olds attending a private school in San Francisco. A significant relation was found between social class and the six WISC Performance subtests.

Yoshioka, Robert B., et al. "Asian Americans and Public Higher Education in California." Sacramento, California: California State Legislature, Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education, 1973. 164p.

This document describes the situation of Asian Americans in postsecondary education, and recommends reasonable alternatives that will hopefully result in a greater degree of educational self-determination for Asian Americans as well as the general populations.

2. Bilingual/ESL

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. "Validity of the Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency as a General Measure of High School English Achievment in American Samoa." Educational and Psychological Measurement, 38:429-432, 1978.

An examination of the relationship between high school English grade point average (GPA) and Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency (MTELP) test results for 154 English-Second-Language students (ESL) from five high schools in American Samoa indicated the validity of the MTELP as a measure of English language achievement for ESL high school graduates.

_____ and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Matching and Multiple-Choice Cloze Tests." The Journal of Educational Research, 72(6):321-326, 1979.

For reliable and valid measures of reading achievement are available to evaluate programs for elementary English-as-a Second-Language (ESL) pupils. Four variations on the Cloze procedure, which has been previously tested with disadvantaged and ESL elementary pupils, were evaluated using randomly assigned groups of fourth and fifth grade students.

_____ and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Preliminary Evidence Regarding the Validity of a Modified Cloze Procedure for Lower Elementary ESL Students." Educational and Psychological Measurement, 38:451-455, 1978.

The Cloze procedure, which research has shown to provide a valid measure of reading achievement, requires language production skills and reading strategies not yet available to elementary school English-Second-Language (ESL) pupils who are not literate in their vernacular. A modified Cloze procedure, designed to overcome this problem, was found to have high concurrent validity with traditional vocabulary and reading measures.

_____ and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Use Matching Cloze Tests for Elementary ESL Students." The Reading Teacher, 32(6): 683-690, 1979.

A modification of the CLOZE procedure offers advantages for use with a specific population in the Mariana Islands.

Ehrlich, Alan. Content Analysis Schedule for Bilingual Education Programs: Building Bilingual Bridges. New York: City University of New York, Hunter College, Bilingual Education Applied Research Unit, 1972. 33p.

Various considerations of bilingual education programs are discussed -- curriculum design, educational-finance, learning theories, program cost, sociolinguistics, students' self-esteem, cognitive development, etc.

Harrington, Charles. "Bilingual Education, Social Stratification, and Cultural Pluralism." Equal Opportunity Review, Summer 1978.

The article investigates the relationship between cultural pluralism and social stratification, and examines the implications of the various models of bilingual education. It raises the question of whether cultural pluralism might serve the purpose of oppression when it has historically been attached to social stratification.

Hendricksen, Daniel P. "Shifting Questions, Partial Answers and the Teaching of English to Asians." Paper presented before the Asian American Assembly for Policy Research, New York. City University of New York, City College, Dept. of Asian Studies, 1978. 3p.

In this essay, the relationship of American linguistic theory to teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) is traced over the past few decades. The limitations of the structuralist paradigm in a language learning situation are discussed.

National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education. "Outstanding Dissertations in Bilingual Education." Rosslyn, Virginia, 1979. 119p.

This book contains summaries of eight dissertations recognized by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education in 1979. The material presented in this book represents a growing body of diverse scholarship in the field of bilingual education.

Pinga, Estela G. "Bilingual-Bicultural Education for Filipino Americans." Berkeley, California: Berkeley Unified School District, Asian American Bilingual Center, 1976. 10p.

Various issues involved in the bilingual-bicultural education of Filipino Americans are addressed. Specifically, its aim is to define the role of bilingual education for the Filipino immigrant student.

Sugarman, Stephen D. "Equal Protection for Non-English-Speaking School Children: Lau v. Nichols." California Law Review, 62(1), 1974.

A commentary on Lau v. Nichols, concentrating on these underlying issues and policy considerations: 1) whether non-English-speaking children need judicial help, 2) what the extent and nature of the harm is, 3) reasons for the English-only policy, and 4) whether the problem is judicially manageable.

Wang, L. Ling-Chi. "Lau v. Nichols: History of a Struggle for Equal and Quality Education (an excerpt). Berkeley, California: Berkeley Unified School District, Asian American Bilingual Center, 1975. 7p.

The history and issues leading to the Supreme Court decision which recognized the special educational needs and rights of limited English speaking students is traced in this article.

3. Classroom

Asia Society. "Backgrounder: Treatment of Asia Deficient in U.S. School Books, Survey Shows." New York: Asia Society, 1976. 18p.

This study draws upon evaluations of 306 texts in common use in the 50 states. In addition to the texts' general failure to include genuine representations of Asian experiences, their style and tone also reinforce their western-centered approach.

Association of Chinese Teachers. TACT/ESAA Newsletter, 3(1), 1976. 7p.

This first issue of a bimonthly newsletter that contains articles relevant to teaching about Chinese Americans at the secondary level is announced on a one time basis.

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. and Dunn-Rankin, Peter. "A Progress Report on a Plan for Curriculum Assessment in American Samoa." 1972.

The plan calls for a six stage development process. Stages one and two represent a needs assessment for testing, in which the target population and general subject areas to be assessed are determined. The remaining four stages are performed for each test developed. They include: item pool development, item filtering at the technical and lay levels, and actual test performance by item.

Barclay, James R. and Wu, Wu-Tien. "Classroom Climates in Chinese and American Elementary Schools: A Cross-Cultural Study." Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, March 17-20, 1977, New Orleans, Louisiana. 34p.

This study is a cross-cultural comparison of elementary classroom climates on a multi-method, multi-score inventory (the Barclay Classroom Climates Inventory).

Hata, Don, Jr., and Hata, Nadine I. "I Wonder Where the Yellow Went? Distortions and Omissions of Asian Americans in California Education." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, April 16-19, 1974, Chicago, Illinois. 20p.

Inadequate coverage of minority groups in standard U.S. history and social studies textbooks to the extent that they have encouraged the perpetuation of negative stereotypes is discussed. Recommendations to remedy the situation is presented.

Isser, Natalie. "Asian Americans: Then, Now, and Tomorrow." Paper presented at World Educators Conference on Multicultural Education, July, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii. 15p.

This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.

Schwartz, Lita L. "Asian Americans: Now." Paper presented at World Educators Conference on Multicultural Education, July, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii. 11p.

This paper reviews the current status of Asian Americans in the U.S. schools from perspectives of textbook content and teaching methods. The author points out that findings of a survey of the 1950s and early 1960s textbooks reveal limited inclusion or reference to anything Asian.

Tharp, Cathie Jordan. "Learning-Teaching Interactions among Polynesian-Hawaiian Children in a School Context: Rationale, Method, and Preliminary Results." Technical Report #67. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, November 17-21, 1976, Washington, D.C. 16p.

This paper reports research on interactional patterns associated with teaching and learning among Polynesia-Hawaiian children.

Wong, Jean H. "Chinese-American Identity and Children's Picture Books." Unpublished paper. 1971. 17p.

A survey was made of all childrens' books about Chinese, Chinese Americans, or China for pre-kindergarten through third-grade reading level to determine how the books represent the Chinese or Chinese American to the young child.

4. Materials

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. and Dunn-Rankin Peter. "A Progress Report on a Plan for Curriculum Assessment in American Samoa." 1972.

The plan calls for a six stage development process. Stages one and two represent a needs assessment for testing, in which the target population and general subject areas to be assessed are determined. The remaining four stages are performed for each test developed. They include: item pool development, item filtering at the technical and lay levels, and actual test performance by item.

Kepler, Mary. Multi-Ethnic Guide, An Introduction. Working Draft. Pasadena, California: Pasadena City Unified School District, 1972. 172p.

This developmental guide was written to help children and teachers gain an understanding and respect for all ethnic groups and learn to appreciate the strengths inherent in their difference as well as in their similarities.

Leggio, Pamel, Martin, Theodora F., and Davis, Susan. "Resources for Nonsexist Interethnic/Multiracial Education." 1979.

This resource book is divided into three major sections: interethnic/multiracial materials, nonsexist materials, and publishers' addresses. The first two sections are annotated lists of materials; the last gives the names and addresses of their publishers.

Wei, Tam Thi Dang. Handbook for Teachers of Vietnamese Refugee Students. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Office of Education, 1977. 98p.

This teacher's handbook delineates core features of Vietnamese culture, identifies conflicts Vietnamese children may face as students in American schools and provides suggestions for accurate school records, grade placement and assessment and instruction in English.

5. Research

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. "Evaluation Models and Instrumentation: Problems for Title I in America's Pacific Possessions." Paper presented to the Trust Territory Title I Conference, February 9-14, 1978.

An overview of the system analysis approach to evaluation and the psychometric models currently proposed to evaluate Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I projects is presented.

_____ and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Preliminary Evidence Regarding the Validity of a Modified Cloze Procedure for Lower Elementary ESL Students." Educational and Psychological Measurement. 38:451-455, 1978.

The Cloze procedure, which research has shown to provide a valid measure of reading achievement, requires language production skills and reading strategies not yet available to elementary school English-Second-Language (ESL) pupils who are not literate

in their vernacular. A modified Cloze procedure, designed to overcome this problem, was found to have high concurrent validity with traditional vocabulary and reading measures.

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Use Matching Tests for Elementary ESL Students." The Reading Teacher, 32(6):683-690, 1979.

A modification of the Cloze procedure offers advantages for use with a specific population in the Mariana Islands.

Irvine, Jack B. "Some Considerations of Sue-Kirk Study on Chinese-Americans and Its Applications to Merritt College's Chinese Population." Oakland, California: Merritt College, 1973. 12p.

A study conducted by Derald Sue and Barbara Kirk in 1972 of Chinese-American students attending the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) is compared with a study and observations of Chinese-American students attending Merritt College.

Montero, Darrel. "Research among Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Overview." Journal of Social Issues, 33(4):1-10, 1977.

This paper has three objectives: a) to provide a brief review of the status of research among racial and cultural minorities, b) to present an overview of the volume's contributed paper, and c) to discuss certain recurring themes in the articles of this issue.

_____. "Response Effects in the Use of the Mail Questionnaire and the Face-to Face Interview among a National Sample of Japanese Americans." 1977.

The objective of the paper is twofold: first, to determine the extent to which a response effect is present when two different methods of data collection are employed -- the mail questionnaire and the face-to-face interview; and second, to determine what factors may help to explain the presence of a response effect.

6. School Programs

Fruehling, Royal T. "The Honolulu Project: Evolution and Insights." Educational Perspectives, 12(2):2-17, 1973.

The Honolulu Project which is focused toward the preparation of elementary teachers is described and analyzed by one of its directors. Students participating in the project, recount their joys and frustrations in "on-the-job-training." A visual record of some aspects of activities in the schools is included in Chattopadhyay's assessment of strengths and weaknesses of the Honolulu Project.

Leung, Erick Kwong Wing. "A Sociological Study of the Chinese Language Schools in the San Francisco Bay Area." Doctoral

dissertation, May 1975. Missouri: University of Missouri. 144p.

Historical and sociological factors that gave rise to Chinese language schools are discussed. An analysis on the utility of these Chinese language schools and their relationship to the broader education in United States is made.

Wohl, Seth F. "Lower East Side Preparatory School: An Alternative to the Conventional High School Program." First year of operation, final report. Brooklyn, New York: New York City Board of Education, Office of Educational Evaluation, 1971. 95p.

The first year report analyzes the academic achievement, attendance, testing, academic credit, English language proficiency, and attitudes of the sixty minority students who attended the alternative high school in Chinatown.

_____. "Lower East Side Preparatory School: An Alternative to the Conventional High School Program." Final Report. Brooklyn, New York: New York City Board of Education, Office of Educational Evaluation, 1972. 114p.

In the second year evaluation report, a history of the project is provided as well as information on the characteristics of the program in operation, the evaluation design, the findings after three trimesters, and the recommendations for the recycling of the program.

III. Family

7. Families

California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. "Issues in Planning Services for California's Children and Youth." Sacramento, California, 1980.

This document is an effort to begin the dialogue that will lead to a Master Plan for California's children and youth. The discussion is presented in three parts: Part I - The Condition of California's Children, summarizes some of the most important problems of children, with indications of trends; Part II - Money and Programs describes the service system at the present time; and Part III - Where To? What Next? suggests some alternatives for the future.

Chao, Rose, and Sung, Betty Lee (ed.) "Chinese Immigrant Children." Preliminary report, Monograph No. 5. New York: City University of New York, New York City College, Dept. of Asian Studies, 1977. 46p.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the adjustment process of Chinese elementary school children who are recent

immigrants to the United States. Contrasts are drawn between the life style of Chinese families in Chinatown and those living in Elmhurst, Queens.

Kikumura, Akemi, and Kitano, Hary H. L. "Interracial Marriage: A Picture of the Japanese Americans." Journal of Social Issues, 29(2):67-82, 1973.

A review of past studies and an analysis of current rates of intermarriage show a historical pattern which initially showed a high and almost exclusive preference for other Japanese, which began to show slight changes in the second generation, and which has reached the 50% level by the third generation.

Kim, Dong Soo. "How They Fared in American Homes: A Follow-up Study of Adopted Korean Children." Children Today 6(2):2-6, 1977.

Reports findings and recommendations from a study that assessed the self-concept, during adolescent of 406 Korean children who had been adopted by American families.

Lee, Dong Chang. "Korean Family Organization in the United States: Role and Value Conflicts in a Foreign Culture." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, November 19-24, 1974, Mexico City, Mexico. 14p.

The purpose of this study is to investigate how Korean families with traditional family backgrounds adjust to a foreign culture and maintain the family structure in a cultural system where roles, values and living conditions are quite different from those in a Korean setting. Husband-wife and parent-child relationships are analyzed.

Lee, Don Chang. "Korean Wife-American Husband Families in America." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, December 2-6, 1975, San Francisco, California. 16p.

The study is based on data from 50 Korean wife-American husband families in the state of Georgia randomly selected from a list of 350 such families. Field interviews with both husband and wife regarding family characteristics and adjustment problems in United States are discussed.

Lee, Ivy. "Profiles of Asians in Sacramento. Final Report." Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1973. 65p.

This project was undertaken to provide more information on the condition of Asians. Descriptive and demographic data are presented. Social services usage, community needs, and family characteristics are discussed.

Li, Peter S. "Occupational Achievement and Kinship Assistance among Chinese Immigrants in Chicago." Sociological Quarterly, 18:478-489, 1977.

Building on the basic model of Blau and Duncan, this paper

explores the process of stratification among Chinese immigrants in Chicago, and examines the effects of kinship assistance on the career cycle. This study suggests the usefulness as well as the limitations of kinship assistance in the stratification process of ethnic minorities.

Marshall, Harvey H., Jr. and Jiobu, Robert M. "An Alternate Test of the Minority Status and Fertility Relation." Pacific Sociological Review, 21(2):221-237, 1978.

The study examines the relation between relative group size and family sizes of white, Japanese, Chinese and Filipino Americans. The family sizes of each minority, where it is a relatively small proportion of the state population, are compared with a state where each group is a relatively large proportion, adjusting for appropriate compositional differences. Comments from T. K. Burch on the study is also included.

Office of Special Concerns. "Summary and Recommendations, Conference on Pacific/Asian American Families and HEW-Related Issues." Prepared for the Division of Asian American Affairs, HEW. Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1978. 288p.

The socioeconomic needs of Pacific and Asian American (PAA) families and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare programs having the most impact on the lives of PAAs are analyzed in this conference report.

Ratliff, Bascom W., Moon, Harriet Faye, and Bonacci, Gwendolyn A. "Intercultural Marriage: the Korean-American Experience." Social Casework, 59(4):221-226, 1978,

The problems experienced by Korean wives of Americans were discussed. Marriage counselors were encouraged to understand Korean and American marriage styles, their interaction, and their problem areas.

Rosario, Florangel A. "Exploratory Observations on Family Interaction Patterns and Family Planning in the Filipino Community of Waialua, Hawaii." Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center, University of Hawaii, 1971. 35p.

Several social-psychological and cultural variables such as husband-wife interaction patterns, level of aspirations, time-orientation, degree of traditionalism/cosmopolitanism and perceptual outlook -- all known to be correlates of family planning acceptance and family size norms -- are examined in this study of a Filipino enclave in Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii.

Schmitt, Robert C. "Recent Trends in Hawaiian Interracial Marriage Rates by Occupation." Journal of Marriage and the Family. 33(2):373-374, 1971.

Wide occupational differentials in interracial marriage rates in Hawaii have persisted for more than a decade, although all

groups have recorded increases. Rates showed high negative correlations with income levels.

Suzuki, Bob H. "The Asian-American Family," in Mario D. Fantini and Rene Cardenas (eds.), Parenting in a Multicultural Society, New York: Longman, 1980. Pp. 74-102.

The article describes the contemporary Asian American family. An analogy is made by applying a general analytical framework and then by adopting a dialectical perspective. Policy recommendations are also included.

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko. "Two Processes of Change in Japanese-American Kinship." Journal of Anthropological Research. 31:196-224, 1975.

Two processes of change in Japanese-American kinship are analyzed using a theoretical framework which differentiates the cultural structure of kinship (kinship as a system of symbols and meanings) from the social structure of kinship (the patterning of actual interaction between kinsmen).

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko. "Variance in American Kinship: Implications for Cultural Analysis." American Ethnologist, 5(1): 15-29, 1978.

An explication of the theoretical consequences of Schneider's scheme of the behavioral, normative, and cultural systems and his articulation of the "pure" and "conglomerate" levels of the cultural system compels us to reassess the goals of cultural analysis and suggests the kind of theory of meaning and action that will prove most instructive in such an endeavor.

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko. "Women-Centered Kin Networks in Urban Bilateral Kinship." American Ethnologist, 4(2):207-226, 1977.

The present analysis of kinship relationships in an urban Japanese-American community attributes the centrality of women in interhousehold networks to the creation of new normative expectations of the role of female kin.

8. Elderly

Kalish, Richard A., and Uden, Sam. "Americans of East Asian Ancestry: Aging and the Aged." Gerontologist,11(1):36-47, Spring, 1971, part 2.

The purposes of this paper are twofold: first, to assess the state of knowledge about the lives of elderly people of East Asian ancestry now living in the United States, with particular focus upon those from Japan, China, and the Philippines; and second, to suggest avenues for research with these groups.

Montero, Darrel. "The Elderly Japanese American: Aging Among the First Generation Immigrants." Genetic Psychology Monographs, 101:99-118, 1980.

The present paper examined the social disengagement theory, which suggests that older people often do not wish to maintain the same level of immersion in social relations as their age increases. The study is based upon a national random sample of 1,002 first-generation Japanese Americans (Issei).

Peralta, Victoria and Horikawa, Herbert. "Needs and Potentialities Assessment of Asian-American Elderly in Greater Philadelphia. A Project of the Mid-Atlantic Region Research Committee." 1978. 61p.

The study reported on in this document was undertaken to develop a service delivery model that would accurately reflect the Asian American's specific cultural needs, values, and traditions. A needs assessment study of 255 Asian American elderly in the Philadelphia area are described.

9. Parent-Child Interactions

Belknap, Elizabeth F. "Parental Attitudes in a Hawaiian Homestead Community: An Exploration." Educational Perspectives, 12(1):15-23, 1973.

This study surveys lower income families in Hawaiian home land, Waimanalo. Culture conflict, parent attitudes, and parent-teacher cooperation are discussed.

Borke, Helene and So, Sarah. "Perceptions of Emotional Responses to Social Interactions by Chinese and American Children." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3(3):309-314, 1972.

This study examined emotional responses of primary level Chinese and American children. Cultural variations in child-raising was suggested as an explanation of differences found.

Caudill, William and Frost, Lois. "A Comparison of Maternal Care and Infant Behavior in Japanese-American, American, and Japanese Families." In William Lebra (ed.), Mental Health Research in Asian and the Pacific, Vol. III. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center Press, 1971. 26p.

The mother-child relationships of thirty Japanese-American mothers of the third generation and thirty white Americans with their first born three-to-four months old infants were observed to determine the similarity of behavior between Japanese Americans and Japanese, and between Japanese Americans and white-Americans.

Chao, Rose and Sung, Betty Lee (eds.) "Chinese Immigrant Children." Preliminary Report, Monograph No. 5. New York: City University of New York, New York City College, Dept. of Asian Studies, 1977. 46p.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the adjustment process of Chinese elementary school children who are recent immigrants to the United States. Contrasts are drawn between the life style of Chinese families in Chinatown and those

living in Elmhurst, Queens.

Lee, Dong Chang. "Korean Family Organization in the United States: Role and Value Conflicts in a Foreign Culture." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, November 19-24, 1974, Mexico City, Mexico. 14p.

The purpose of this study is to investigate how Korean families with traditional family backgrounds adjust to a foreign culture and maintain the family structure in a cultural system where roles, values, and living conditions are quite different from those in Korean setting. Husband-wife and parent-child relationships are analyzed.

Sollenberger, Richard T. "Chinese-American Child Rearing Practices and Juvenile Delinquency." Child and Family, 8(3):279-288, 1969.

The study based on interviews with 69 Chinese mothers and participant observations in Chinatown for 7 weeks confirmed the assumption that low delinquency rate among the Chinese-Americans was due to their child-rearing practices, their cultural values and their familial structure.

Zax, Melvin and Takahashi, Shigeo. "Response Styles Among Japanese and American Children." Japanese Psychological Research, 9(2):58-61, 1967.

In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups. The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly were extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.

10. Socialization-Acculturation

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. "Educational Policy and Cultural Change in American Samoa." Paper presented to the Conference of the Australian Anthropological Society, August, 1978, Sydney, Australia.

The rise of modernism in recent years, has suggested a different role for education, that of an agent of cultural change. These approaches to the role of education in cultural change are examined in the American Samoan context for three distinct periods of educational development in the territory.

_____ and Ayabe, Harold I. "Acculturation and Educational Achievement in American Samoan Adolescents." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 8(2):241-256, 1977.

The relationship of educational achievement to overt and covert measures of acculturation was explored for 190 high school seniors from American Samoa using canonical variate analysis. Three statistically signficant and situationally interpretable relationships were found to exist between the overt and covert sets of variables, indicating that multiple acculturative approaches were operating simultaneously within Samoan adolescent culture.

Bunch, Ralph. "Political Orientations: Comparing Japanese in Portland and Japan." Paper presented at the Conference of the Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, East-West Center, 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii. 12p.

The purpose of this study is to compare data on sample groups of Japanese, Japanese Americans, and Americans from three separate sources to determine political orientations and the socialization influencing the Japanese Americans' attitudes.

Harrington, Charles. "Bilingual Education, Social Stratification and Cultural Pluralism." Equal Opportunity Review, Summer, 1978.

The article investigates the relationship between cultural pluralism and social stratification, and examines the implications of the various models of bilingual education. It raises the question of whether cultural pluralism might serve the purpose of oppression when it has historically been attached to social stratification.

Howard, Alan. "Education in 'Aina Pumehana: The Hawaiian-American Student as a Hero. Final Draft." Paper presented at American Ethnological Society meeting, April 5-9, 1972, Montreal, Canada. 29p.

Socialization patterns from a Hawaiian-American community are described in terms of the strategies and tactics utilized by Hawaiian-American children in dealing with the contigencies set for them first by their parent and later by teachers in the

public school.

Isser, Natalie. "Asian Americans: Then, Now and Tomorrow." Paper presented at World Educators Conference on Multicultural Education, July, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii. 15p.

This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.

Kim, Young Y. "A Causal Model of Communication Patterns of Foreign Immigrants in the Process of Acculturation." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, 62nd, December 27-30, 1976, San Francisco, California. 37p.

Communication patterns of foreign immigrants in the process of acculturation are conceptualized on cognitive and behavioral levels. The cognitive level is observed in the complexity of an immigrant's perception of the host society; the behavioral level, in the immigrant's involvement in the host society through interpersonal and mass communication.

Kurokawa, Minako. "Acculturation and Childhood Accidents among Chinese and Japanese Americans." Genetic Psychology Monographs. 79(1):89-159, 1969.

The mothers of 151 Chinese and Japanese American children were interviewed to determine the relationship between childhood accidents and acculturation of their child.

Leung, Eric Kwok Wing. "A Sociological Study of the Chinese Language Schools in the San Francisco Bay Area." Doctoral dissertation. Missouri: University of Missouri, 1975. 144p.

Historical and sociological factors that gave rise to Chinese language schools are discussed. An analysis on the utility of these Chinese language schools and their relationship to the broader education in the United States is made.

Llanes, Jose R. "Moving toward Cultural Pluralism: Part 1: The Process of Enculturation." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the World Educators Association, July, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii. 17p.

Culture is viewed from a sociological perspective through presentation of a case study of social consciousness in San Francisco. Referring to the work of Milton Gordon, the author discusses two theories of social integration: 1) assimilation and 2) pluralism.

Masuda, Minoru, Lin, Keh-Ming, and Tazuma, Laurie. "Adaptional Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, I: Health and Mental Health Status." Archives of General Psychiatry, 36:955-961, 1979.

The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.

_____, Lin, Keh-Ming, and Tazuma, Laurie. "Adaptational Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, II: Life Changes and Perceptions of Life Events." Archives of General Psychiatry, 37:447-450, 1980.

This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.

_____, Matsumoto, Gary H., and Meredith, Gerald M. "Ethnic Identity in Three Generations of Japanese Americans." Journal of Social Psychology, 81:199-207, 1970.

Three generations of Japanese Americans (Issei, Nisei, and Sansei) of Seattle, Washington, were studied by a newly devised Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. Sex was not a significant factor in ethnic identification, but age, education, occupational prestige, and religion did appear to have some relevance. The results also indicate a considerable residue of ethnic identity in the third generation Sansei and considerable acculturation of the Issei.

Matsumoto, Gary M., Meredith, Gerald M., and Masuda, Minoru. "Ethnic Identification: Honolulu and Seattle Japanese-Americans." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 1(1):63-76, 1970.

This study compared the magnitude of ethnic identification among three generations of Japanese-Americans in Honolulu, Hawaii. Ethnic identification was measured by a recently constructed Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. The first generation Japanese immigrant (Issei) scored higher than the second (Nisei) and third (Sansei) generations.

Meredith, Gerald M. and Meredith, Connie G.W. "Acculturation and Personality among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, 68:175-182, 1966.

The study compared personality patterns of third-generation (Sansei) Japanese-American and Caucasian-American college students on the 16 P. F. Questionnaire. Analysis of the findings indicated five first-order personality differences among the males and four differences among the females. A second-order analysis indiated Japanese-American males higher on introversion, while Japanese-American females scored higher on anxiety.

_____. "Amae and Acculturation among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, 70:171-180, 1966.

The purpose of the study was to determine the differences between Sansei college students and a comparable group of Caucasian Americans on a set of basic personality dimensions. At a higher-order level of analysis, Sansei appear more introverted, more anxious, closer in proximity to clincially-diagnosed neurotics and lower in leadership potential than Caucasians. There is a striking parallel between the introversion-linked-with anxiety pattern of the Sansei and Doi's theory of amae.

_____. "Observations on the Acculturation of Japanese Americans in Hawaii." Psychologia, 8(1-2):41-49, 1965.

Research studies on acculturation of Sansei Japanese Americans in Hawaii are reviewed. Some ecological considerations and Doi's theory of amae and its applicability to acculturation research are discussed.

Montero, Darrel. "For Japanese-Americans, Erosion." New York Times, p. A21, December 4, 1978.

The study's findings suggest that the demise of Japanese American ethnic values may serve to bring about the leveling off of the Nisei and Sansei's socio-economic achievement.

_____ and Levine, Gene M. "Third Generation Japanese Americans: Prospects and Protents."

A study of the Sansei Japanese Americans reveals strong leanings toward acculturation and assimilation in both their personal and economic life.

_____ and Tsukashima, Ronald. "Assimilation and Educational Achievement: the Case of the Second Generation Japanese-American." Sociological Quarterly, 18(4):490-503, 1977.

A review of the literature reveals three conflicting hypotheses concerning Japanese American educational achievement. Data from a three-generational, national sample of Japanese Americans are examined to determine the correlates of the second-generation respondents' (the Nisei) educational achievement. Employing four measures of assimilation -- the findings suggest that the greater the achievement of the respondent, the higher the educational achievement. These findings and their implications are discussed.

Nandi, Proshanta K. and Johnson, Daniel M. "The Quality of Life of Asian Americans in Middle Size Cities: A Neglected Area of Research." Bridge: An Asian American Perspective, 5(4):51-53, 1977.

Several questions concerning the lives of Asian Americans in middle size cities and smaller communities are addressed.

Excerpts from one interview conducted as part of a research project are presented in this article. Ethnic identity and quality of life are among the issues discussed.

Olympia School District. "An Ethnic Anthology." Olympia, Washington, 1975. 47p.

The main purpose of this anthology is provide a sampling of insights related to racially and culturally different experiences, with an emphasis on the Asian American experience.

Pierce, Robert C., Clark, M. Margaret, and Kiefer, Christie W. "A 'Bootstrap' Scaling Technique." Human Organization, 31(4):403-410, 1972.

A pictorial, language-free method for assessing some of the cognitive aspects of acculturation is presented, and a practical and inexpensive scaling technique is described which is guaranteed to provide internal consistency even where the quantities have not previously been measured.

Ryu, Jung S. "Mass Media's Role in the Assimilation Process: A Study of Korean Immigrants in the Los Angeles Area." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, April 25-29, 1978, Chicago, Illinois. 20p.

A study conducted to determine the relationships between three variables related to the assimilation process of immigrants to the United States -- familiarity with English, degree of identification with the new culture, and degree of attachment to the homeland -- and three variables related to media needs -- the need for information, the need to become integrated into the new culture, and the need for achieving proficiency in English.

Suzuki, Bob H. "Education and the Socialization of Asian Americans: A Revisionist Analysis of the "Model Minority" Thesis." Amerasia Journal, 4(2):23-51, 1977.

This author proposes a theory which seeks to explain the behavior patterns of Asian Americans within the context of socio-historical forces and the contemporary social system. The notion that Asian Americans have achieved middle class status and have been almost completely assimilated into the American mainstream is challenged.

Tamminga, Harriet L. "Past and Present School System Response to Asian Immigrants." Paper presented at Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, September 5-9, 1977, Chicago, Illinois. 39p.

The influence of the school system's ideology, goals, and implementation of goals on the acculturation of Asian immigrants to American life is discussed.

Yao, Esther Lee. "The Assimilation of Contemporary Chinese Immigrants." Journal of Psychology, 101:107-113, 1979.

The assimilative patterns by selecting 133 first-generation Chinese Americans in metropolitan areas were examined. Their assimilation in terms of both extrinsic and intrinsic cultural traits was measured by two attitude inventories. Comparison between the intrinsic and extrinsic cultural traits shows that the former has a lower degree of assimilation than the latter.

IV. Mental Health

11. Attitudes

Arkoff, Abe, Meredith, Gerald, and Dong, Janice. "Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Students Toward Marriage Roles." Journal of Social Psychology, 59:11-15, 1963.

The study compared the marriage role attitudes of Japanese Americans with those held by a comparable Caucasian-American group. The Japanese-American males, however, were found to be more male-dominant in their conception of marriage than either the females of their own ethnic group or the Caucasian-American males. Some possible implications of the results were discussed.

Arkoff, Abe, Meredith, Gerald, and Iwahara, Shinkuro. "Male-Dominant and Equalitarian Attitudes in Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American Students." Journal of Social Psychology, 64:225-229, 1964.

The study was an attempt to determine the marriage role attitudes of a group of Japanese college students and to evaluate these attitudes in the light of those found in comparable Japanese-American and Caucasian-American groups. No significant difference was found in the marriage-role attitudes of male and female Caucasian Americans, but the Japanese and the Japanese-American groups both showed significant sex differences, the males being more male dominant and the females more equalitarian in attitude.

Johnson, Frank A. and Marsella, Anthony J. "Differential Attitudes toward Verbal Behavior in Students of Japanese and European Ancestry." Genetic Psychology Monographs, 97:43-76, 1978.

This cross-cultural study was designed to show differences in attitudes toward verbal behavior between third generation Japanese-American college students and students of third, fourth, and fifth generations whose ancestors emigrated from European and Commonwealth countries.

Meredith, Gerald M., and Ching, Donna R. "Marriage-Role Attitudes among Japanese-American and Caucasian-American College Students " Psychological Reports, 40:1285-1286, 1977.

The study replicated an earlier study of marriage-role attitudes among Japanese-American and Caucasian-American college students in Hawaii for 41 third-generation (Sansei) Japanese Americans and 31 Caucasian Americans enrolled in human development courses. Attitudes toward marriage roles on the 28-item Jacobson scale indicated sex differences but non-significant ethnic effects and no interaction.

Sue, Stanley, Zane, Nolan, and Ito, Joanne. "Alcohol Drinking Patterns among Asian and Caucasian Americans." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 10(1):41-56, 1979.

The study was exploratory to assess potential ethnic and cultural influences on drinking behavior. Information was obtained on self-reported drinking patterns, demographic backgrounds, body weight, degree of assimilation (among Asians), self and parental attitudes toward drinking, and reasons (social, physiological, behavioral and emotional) why they regulated or controlled drinking.

12. Cognitive Development

Bekanan, Punthip, Sapp, Gary L., and Noisuwane, Tewin. "The Utility of Verbal Models in Changing Self-Esteem of Institutionalized Thai and American Adolescents." Journal of Social Psychology, 96:155-161, 1975.

The study appraised the effects of four independent variables -- nationality, age of verbal model, sex of verbal model, and age of subject -- on changes in level of self-esteem. Pretest-posttest change scores were analyzed in a 2x3x2x2x ANOVA. Thai subjects gained significantly more than American subjects, and significant interactions for nationality by age of model, and sex of verbal model by age of subject were obtained.

Borke, Helene, and So, Sarah. "Perception of Emotional Responses to Social Interactions by Chinese and American Children." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3(3):309-314, 1972.

This study examined emotional responses of primary level Chinese and American children. Cultural variations in child-raising was suggested as an explanation of differences found.

Chang, Theresa S. "The Self-Concept of Children in Ethnic Groups: Black American and Korean American." Elementary School Journal, 76(1):52-58, 1975.

This study found self-ratings of Korean-American children to be higher than those of Black American children on behavior, intellectual and social status, happiness and satisfaction, but lower than those of Black children on

physical appearance and popularity. Significant differences were also found for grade level and sex.

Chu, Lilly. "The Sensitivity of Chinese and American Children to Social Influences." Journal of Social Psychology, 109:175-186, 1979.

The study examined cross-cultural differences in imitation and conformity between American and Chinese children in a series of ambiguous perceptual tasks.

Douglas, Joan Delahanty and Wong, Ann Catherine. "Formal Operations: Age and Sex Differences in Chinese and American Children." Child Development, 48(2):689-692, 1977.

Hong Kong Chinese and American adolescents were given three Piagetian tasks of formal operations in order to assess cultural, age and sex differences. Significant effects were demonstrated with Americans, older subjects, and males performing at more advanced levels. Piaget's suggestion that the acquisition of formal operations depends in part on educational/cultural factors which foster a particular aptitude for such thinking is confirmed.

Farhmeier, Edward D. and Medin, Douglas L. "Dimensionality in the Similarity Judgments of Young Children." Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, April 10-13, 1975, Denver, Colorado. 11p.

In order to examine the nature of dimensional processing in children, 20 kindergarten and 20 third grade Chinese-American children were asked to make similarity judgments for unidimensional sets of stimuli differing in color, size,and shape, respectively. Forty white kindergaten children also did all three tasks. Implications of results are discussed.

Harris, Dale B., de Lissovoy, Vladimir, and Enami, Junko. "The Aesthetic Sensitivity of Japanese and American Children." Journal of Aesthetic Education, 9(4):81-95, 1975.

This is a report of a study which compared aesthetic sensitivity in a sample of Japanese and American children. In the sense that data were collected in grades one, four, seven, and ten in both countries, the study is developmental as well as cross cultural. Aesthetic sensitivity as used in this report is limited to the appreciation of art reproductions and bases the criterion for its measurement on the judgment of experts.

Hsi, Victor and Lim, Virginia. "A Summary of Selected Research Studies on Cognitive and Perceptual Variables." Berkeley, California: Berkeley Unified School District, Asian American Bilingual Center, 1977. 15p.

This paper reviews and summarizes selected findings concerning two hypotheses about perceptual abilities: field

dependence-independence and the carpenter theory. The conclusion of the paper discusses the implications and applications of these research findings to the pedagogy for Asian American students.

Iwawaki, Saburo, and Zax, Melvin. "Personality Dimensions and Extreme Response Tendency." Psychological Reports, 25:31-34, 1969.

In a study of the relationship between pathology and rating style, 68 subjects rated 10 Rorschach inkblots on 15 semantic differential scales. Subjects were selected from a total of 158 Japanese college students as extreme neuroticism and/or extraversion scores based on the Japanese version of the Maudsley Personality Inventory.

Marsella, Anthony J. "The Structure of Cognitive Abilities in Americans of Japanese and of European Ancestry in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, in press, 1980.

The study compared the structure of cognitive abilities in 219 American college men and women of North European ancestry (AEA) and Japanese ancestry (ASA) residing in Hawaii. Results indicated that the structure of cognitive abilities differed considerably for the two groups, although the general nature of the abilities appeared the same.

Ogawa, Dennis M. and Welden, Terry A. "Cross-Cultural Analysis of Feedback Behavior within Japanese American and Caucasian American Small Group." Journal of Communication, 22(2):189-195, 1972.

This study investigated the occurrence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese American and Caucasian American small group discussions. The obtained results provided support for the experimental hypothesis that Japanese American groups manifest significantly less feedback behavior than Caucasian American groups when indexed by teams of coder-observers. The concept of "enryo" and a characteristic Japanese family code of conduct are introduced as possible factors influencing Japanese American communication.

Salkind, Neil J., and Kojima, Hideo. "Cognitive Tempo in Japanese and American Children." Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, March 17-20, 1977, New Orleans, Louisiana. 11p.

The purpose of this study was to compare performances by Japanese and American children on matching familiar figures test, the primary measure of cognitive tempo. Factorial analyses of variance revealed significant age x nationality interaction for both errors and latency.

Shaw, Marvin E., and Iwawaki, Saburo. "Attribution of Responsibility by Japanese and Americans as a Function of Age." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3(1):71-81, 1972.

Two age groups of Japanese and Americans were experimentally compared in the attribution of responsibility. Forty Japanese and 40 Americans were administered the AR Questionnaire, which incorporates five levels of causality (Association, Commission, Foreseeability, Intentionality, and Justification), two outcome qualities (good and bad), and two outcome intensities (high and low).

Shizuru, Lanette S. and Marsella, Anthony J. "Cross-Cultural Differences in Sensory Processes: A Factor-Analytic Approach." Journal of Social Psychology, in press, 1980.

The study examined the hypothesis that an individual's cultural environment influences the sensory mediation of information processing. Nine sensory tasks associated with either visual, auditory, or kinesthetic-tactile receptor systems were performed by 114 Japanese American and 57 Caucasian American males.

Tsang, Saul-Lim. "Mathematical Cognitive Structures of Junior High Students Educated in the United States and of Those Recently Arrived from Hong Kong, an Exploratory Study." Berkeley, California: Berkeley Unified School District, Asian American Bilingual Center, 1977. 20p.

An exploratory study comparing the mathematical cognitive structure of a group of junior high students educated in the United States with that of a group of students recently arrived from Hong Kong. The work association technique was employed to retrieve the mathematical cognitive structures from both groups of students.

Yanagida, Evelyn, and Marsella, Anthony J. "The Relationship between Depression and Self-Concept Discrepancy among Different Generations of Japanese-American Women." Journal of Clinical Psychology, 34(3):654-659, 1978.

Investigated the relationship between real-ideal self-concept discrepancy and depression among different generations and age groups of Japanese-American women in Hawaii. Present findings revealed that self-concept discrepancy and depression are related positively for certain generations (i.e., Nisei, young Sansei), but not others (i.e., old Sansei, Yonsei).

Zax, Melvin and Takahashi, Shigeo. "Response Styles among Japanese and American Children." Japanese Psychological Research, 9(2):58-61, 1967.

In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similiar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups.

The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly fewer extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than the American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.

13. Communication

Ishii, Satoshi, Cambra, Ronald E., and Klopf, Donald. "Communications Apprehension of Japanese and Americans in Three Speaking Situations." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, April 25-29, 1978, Chicago, Illinois. 13p.

The research reported in this document was designed to discover whether the Japanese consider themselves apprehensive in communications situations: on a one-to-one basis, in small groups, and before audiences.

Kim, Young Yun. "Inter-Ethnic and Intra-Ethnic Communication: A Study of Korean Immigrants in Chicago." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Speech Communication Association, November 20-23, 1977, Phoenix, Arizona. 40p.

This study provides evidence of trends in Korean immigrant communication patterns. Data were analyzed for interethnic communication, intraethnic communication, numbers and types of acquaintances, and the immigrant's individual characteristics.

Ogawa, Dennis M. "Communication Characteristics of Asians in American Urban Settings: The Case of Honolulu Japanese." Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1975. 23p.

Traditional familialism as a basic antecedent for understanding Japanese American communication in Honolulu is examined.

14. Mental Health Issues

Fong, Stanley L. M. "Assimilation and Changing Social Roles of Chinese Americans." Journal of Social Issues, 29(2):115-128, 1973.

The article describes the effects of social change, primarily in the form of cultural and social assimilation, on adjustment and social roles in Chinese Americans. Most affected have been traditional norms regarding the family and sex role stereotypes. It is reported that disparate life styles have led to subgrouping within the Chinese group.

The Journal of Social Issues, 29(2), 1973.

This volume is dedicated solely to Asian American issues.

The first part is on the Acceptance of Asian Americans; the second part, Psychological and Interpersonal Status of Asian Americans.

Kuo, Wen. "Theories of Migration and Mental Health: An Empirical Testing on Chinese-Americans." Social Science and Medicine, 10(6):297-306, 1976.

This investigation tested the applicability of four migratory theories in specifying the most stressful life changes among immigrants and the impact of these stresses on their mental health. The four theoretical notions -- social isolation, cultural shock, goal-striving stress, and cultural change -- were explicated and tested against a data set on Chinese immigrants. The empirical evidence showed that the four theories accounted for less than a quarter of the variance of the mental impairment scores.

Marsella, Anthony, Kinzie, David, and Gordon, Paul. "Ethnic Variations in the Expression of Depression." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 4(4):435-458, 1973.

Samples of Americans of Japanese, Chinese, and European ancestry evidencing clinical levels of depression were administered a depression symptom checklist, and the results were submitted to a factor analysis. Groups differed with respect to the functional dimensions expressed by the patterns.

_____, Murray, Michael D., and Gordon, Charles. "Ethnic Variations in the Phenomenology of Emotions: 1. Shame." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 5(3):312-328, 1974.

As part of a larger series of investigation on ethnic variations in connotative meaning of emotions, Americans of Japanese, Chinese and European ancestry were administered a twenty-scale semantic differential for various emotions including shame. Results were factor analyzed. The concept of "shame" was discussed and related to the cultural tradition of the various ethnic groups studied.

Masuda, Minoru, Lin, Keh-Ming, and Tazuma, Laurie. "Adaptional Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, I: Health and Mental Health Status." Archives of General Psychiatry, 36:955-961, 1979.

The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.

_____. "Adaptional Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, II: Life Changes and Perception of Life Events." Archives of General Psychiatry, 36:447-450, 1980.

This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese

refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.

Sue, Stanley. "Psychological Theory and Implications for Asian Americans." Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55(7):381-389, 1977.

The primary purpose of this article is to stress the importance of control among Asian Americans and to facilitate some understanding and awareness of the issues facing this group, rather than to provide some guidelines for counseling.

_____ and McKinney, Herman. "Asian Americans in the Community Mental Health Care System." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 45(1):111-118, 1975.

A study of Asian American patients receiving care in community mental-health facilities suggests that rates of psychopathology among Asian Americans have been underestimated and that treatment facilities are not responding to the needs of this group.

_____ and Sue, Derald W. "MMPI Comparisons between Asian-American and Non-Asian Students Utilizing a Student Health Psychiatric Clinic." Journal of Counseling Psychology, 21(5):423-427, 1974.

Results indicated that Asian students when compared with control students, under-utilized the clinic services, possessed more pronounced MMPI scale elevations, and exhibited problems involving somatic complaints, family discord, and social introversion.

_____ and Wagner, Nathaniel (eds.). Asian-Americans: Psychological Perspectives. Palo Alto, California: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., 1973. 300p.

The purpose of this book is the integration of the research findings with impressionistic material to provide a better understanding of Asian Americans.

Yao, Esther Lee. "Min-Ming: A Child of a Different Culture."

The purpose of this paper focuses on determining Min-ming's potential mental problems and on techniques for working with Chinese-immigrant parents. The objectives of the paper are reached by drawing some educational implications from this case study.

15. Personality

Arkoff, Abe, Meredith, Gerald, and Iwahara, Shinkuro. "Dominance-Deference Patterning in Motherland Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American Students." Journal of Social Psychology, 58:61-66, 1962.

The study compared patterns of dominance and deference in Motherland-Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American

university students. Analysis of the results indicated that sex and ethnic status were important determiners of test score differences. The test scores of the several sex and ethnic groups were compared and discussed.

_____, Meredith, Gerald, and Jones, Ronald. "Urban-Rural Differences in Need Patterns of Third Generation Japanese-Americans in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, 53:21-23, 1961.

The present investigation was designed to measure differences in personality needs between urban and rural Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. No significant difference in need patterning was found between the urban and rural groups, and several possible explanations of this finding are presented.

Bekanan, Punthip, Sapp, Gary L., and Noisuwane, Tewin. "The Utility of Verbal Models in Changing Self-Esteem of Institutionalized Thai and American Adolescents." Journal of Social Psychology, 96:155-161, 1975.

The study appraised the effects of four independent variables--nationality, age of verbal model, sex of verbal model, and age of subject -- on changes in level of self-esteem. Pretest-posttest change scores were analyzed in a 2x3x2x2x ANOVA. Thai subjects gained significantly more than American subjects, and significant interactions for nationality by age of model, and sex of verbal model by age of subject were obtained.

Bergsman, Lily Chu. "A Cross-Cultural Study of Conformity in Americans and Chinese." Saratoga, California: R & E Research Associates, 1977.

The three experiments in this investigation were all concerned with conformity in Chinese and Americans. A cross-cultural comparison of the effects of model's competence and status, and reinforcement and sex was discussed.

Borke, Helene. "The Development of Empathy in Chinese and American Children between Three and Six Years of Age: A Cross-Culture Study." Developmental Psychology, 9(1):102-108, 1973.

A series of social interaction situations representing the four emotions of happy, afraid, sad, and angry were administered to 288 American children and 288 Chinese children. This cross cultural study confirms the results of previous investigations that very young children are capable of empathic responses.

_____. "The Development of Empathy in Chinese and American Children between Three and Six Years of Age: A Cross-Cultural Study." Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Carnegie-Mellon University, Department of Psychology, 1973. 21p.

As in the previous citation

Chang, Theresa S. "The Self-Concept of Children in Ethnic Groups: Black American and Korean American." Elementary School Journal, 76(1):52-58, 1975.

This study found self-ratings of Korean-American children to be higher than those of Black American children on behavior, intellectual and social status, happiness and satisfaction, but lower than those of Black children on physical appearance and popularity. Significant differences were also found for grade level and sex.

Chu, Lily. "The Sensitivity of Chinese and American Children to Social Influences." Journal of Social Psychology, 10?:175-186, 1979.

The study examined cross-cultural differences in imitation and conformity between American and Chinese children in a series of ambiguous perceptual tasks.

Huang, Lily C. and Harris, Mary B. "Altruism and Imitation in Chinese and Americans: A Cross-Cultural Experiment." Journal of Social Psychology, 93(2):193-195, 1974.

A field experiment was conducted in Taipei, Taiwan, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A., to determine the effects of observing a model on accepting and actually mailing a letter. It was predicted that Chinese being more conformist would help less than more "materialistic" Americans in the refusing model and helpful rewarded model conditions, and more in the no model and helpful unrewarded model conditions. In fact, the only statistically significant difference found was that a higher percentage of letters accepted by Chinese subjects were actually received.

_____ and Harris, Mary B. "Conformity in Chinese and Americans: A Field Experiment." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 4(4):427-434, 1973.

A cross-cultural field experiment to determine the effects of a model's social status and specific task competence on imitation or conformity was conducted in Taiwan, Republic of China, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A. The results indicated that Chinese were more conforming than Americans and that, in both countries, the model's status had a significant effect and competence a negligible effect on conformity.

Iwawaki, Saburo and Zax, Melvin. "Personality Dimensions and Extreme Response Tendency." Psychological Reports, 25:31-34, 1969.

In a study of the relationship between pathology and rating style, 68 subjects rated 10 Rorschach inkblots on 15 semantic differential scales. Subjects were selected from

a total of 158 Japanese college students as extreme neuroticism and/or extraversion scores based on the Japanese version of the Maudsley Personality Inventory.

Iwawaki, Saburo, Zax, Melvin, and Mitsuoka, Susumu. "Extremity of Response among Japanese and American Children." Journal of Social Psychology, 79(2):257-259, 1969.

Japanese and American school children of three age groups were compared for extreme response style in making semantic differential ratings of Rorschach inkblots.

Johnson, Frank A., Marsella, Anthony J., and Johnson, Colleen L. "Social and Psychological Aspects of Verbal Behavior in Japanese-Americans." American Journal of Psychiatry, 131(5): 580-583, 1974.

The authors discuss the verbal behavior patterns of English-speaking Japanese-Americans living in Hawaii in terms of four cultural themes of Meiji-era Japan: 1) a strong sense of gender differences, 2) a concern for hierarchy and status, 3) an emphasis upon self-effacement, and 4) a focus on nonverbal communication. These behaviors may be misinterpreted by Caucasian Americans unfamiliar with the Japanese-American's culture of origin.

Kuo, Hwang Kwang and Marsella, Anthony J. "The Meaning and Measurement of Machiavellianism in Chinese and American College Students." Journal of Social Psychology, 101:165-173, 1977.

The study examined the factorial structure of the MACH IV scale in matched samples of 128 male and female Chinese and American college students. It was hypothesized that the groups would differ with respect to the factorial structure of the MACH IV because of the ethnocultural differences in meaning of the factorial terms and in their behavioral referents, correlates, and functional implications. Results support the hypothesis.

Lindgren, Henry C. and Yu, Raymond. "Cross-Cultural Insight and Empathy among Chinese Immigrants to the United States." Journal of Social Psychology, 96(2):305-306, 1975.

The study identified correlates of cross-cultural sensitivity, insight, or empathy that 91 17-66 year old Chinese immigrants living in San Francisco develop with respect to their host culture.

Meade, Robert D. "An Experimental Study of Leadership in India." Journal of Social Psychology, 72:35-43, 1967.

The present study was undertaken to determine the effect of authoritarian and democratic leadership on productivity and morale in the atmosphere of a boys' club in India.

_____. "Leadership Studies of Chinese and Chinese-Americans." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 1(4):325-332, 1970.

The study suggests that Chinese Americans can adapt either to authoritarian or to democratic leadership, while Chinese adapt more successfully to authoritarian leadership. These differences are considered a reflection of cultural adaptations.

Meredith, Gerald M."Interpersonal Needs of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, 99:157-161, 1976.

The present study focused on the interpersonal needs of 62 male and 92 female Japanese American and 44 male and 40 female Caucasian American college students in Hawaii. The fundamental interpersonal relations orientation-behavior (Firo-B) scale was administered and analyzed for both ethnic and sex differences.

_____. "Personality Correlates of Pidgin English Usage among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Japanese Psychological Research, 6(4):176-183, 1964.

The study investigated the personality characteristics of college-level Japanese Americans in Hawaii referred to remedial speech courses because of severe Pidgin English usage. Findings were discussed in terms of the operation of physiological, educational and socio-cultural variables.

_____. "Sex Temperament among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology, 77(2): 149-156.

The Terman-Miles Masculinity and Feminity Test was administered to 65 Caucasian, 98 Japanese American, and 40 Chinese American undergraduates. Few differences were found between the male groups. The differences between female Caucasians and Asian groups were statistically significant. The findings are discussed with reference to exploitative and accomodative sex-role strategies.

Ogawa, Dennis M., and Welden, Terry A. "Cross-Cultural Analysis of Feedback Behavior within Japanese American and Caucasian American Small Group." Journal of Communication, 22(2):189-195, 1972.

This study investigated the occurrence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese American and Caucasian American small group discussions. The obtained results provided support for the experimental hypothesis that Japanese American groups manifest significantly less feedback behavior than Caucasian American groups when indexed by teams of coder-observers. The concept of "enryo" and a characteristic Japanese family code of conduct are introduced as possible factors influencing Japanese American communication.

Schwartz, Audrey James. "The Culturally Advantaged: A Study of Japanese American Pupils." Sociology and Social Research, 55(3):341-353, 1971.

A comparative study of public school pupils concludes that

the high scholastic achievement of Japanese-Americans is due chiefly to values that are tradition to the Japanese culture, and that these are not the same as those leading to achievement of middle class Anglos. Most important are the orientations relating to "collective" rather than "individual" action and to generation-based linear authority.

Shaw, Marvin E. and Iwawaki, Saburo. "Attribution of Responsibility by Japanese and Americans as a Function of Age." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3(1):71-81, 1972.

Two age groups of Japanese and Americans were experimentally compared in the attribution of responsibility. The findings of the study were interpreted in terms of cultural differences in values and parental reward patterns, and show great cultural similarities in the attribution of responsibility.

Zax, Melvin and Takahashi, Shigeo. "Response Styles among Japanese and American Children." Japanese Psychological Research, 9(2):58-61, 1967.

In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similiar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups. The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly fewer extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than the American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.

V. Social Issues

16. Community Studies

Hong, Lawrence K. "Recent Immigrants in the Chinese-American Community: Issues of Adaptations and Impacts." International Migration Review, 10(4):509-14, 1976.

The article raises the following questions: What is the relationship between migration patterns and the adaptation of immigrants? What is the relationship between community organization and adaptation? What are the socieconomic impacts of the recent immigrants on the established Chinese community.

Li, Frederick P., et al. "Health Care for the Chinese Community in Boston." American Journal of Public Health, 62(4):536-539, 1972.

This report discusses some social and cultural orgins of health needs among Chinese-Americans and describes the role of community participation in health programming for one Chinese community, the Chinatown of Boston.

Nandi, Proshanta K. and Johnson, Daniel M. "The Quality of Life of Asian Americans in Middle Size Cities: A Neglected Area of Research." Bridge: An Asian American Perspective, 5(4): 51-53, 1977.

Several questions concerning the lives of Asian Americans in middle size cities and smaller communities are addressed. Excerpts from one interview conducted as part of a research project are presented in this article. Ethnic identity and quality of life are among the issues discussed.

Pitler, Barry. "Chicago's Korean American Community." Integrated Education, 15(4):44-47, 1977.

The article discusses the Korean community in terms of culture, family structure, life style and education.

17. Demography

Association of Chinese Teachers. "Facts and Figures about Chinese Americans. San Francisco, California, 1977. 6p.

In this brief collection of facts and figures about Chinese Americans, information and data are presented on geographic location of Chinese in America, the pattern of Chinese immigration to the U.S., and income and occupations of Chinese Americans. In addition, a brief chronology of Chinese American history is presented.

Bureau of the Census. "We, The Asian Americans." Suitland, Maryland: Bureau of the Census (DOC), 1973. 14p.

1970 Census data on Asian Americans were analyzed. Geographic distribution, population trends, socioeconomic-status, and employment patterns were discussed.

Ishikawa, Michael. "Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples: A Case of Mistaken Identity." California: California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1975. 75p.

An initial attempt to present a demographic sketch of Asian Americans and Pacific peoples and to describe generally the areas in which they encounter significant problems. Six communities were consulted: Chinese, Guamanian, Japanese, Korean, Filipinos, and Samoan Americans of California.

Lee, Ivy. "Profiles of Asians in Sacramento. Final Report." Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1973. 65p.

This project was undertaken to provide more information on the conditions of Asians. Descriptive and demographic data are presented. Social services usage, community needs, and family characteristics are discussed.

Marshall, Harvey H., Jr. and Jiobu, Robert M. "An Alternate

Test of the Minority Status and Fertility Relation." Pacific Sociological Review, 21(2):221-237, 1978.

The study examines the relation between relative group size and the family sizes of white, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Americans. The family sizes of each minority, where it is a relatively small proportion of the state population, are compared with a state where each group is a relatively large proportion, adjusting for appropriate compositional differences. Comments from T. K. Burch on the study is also included.

Owan, Tom. "Asian Americans: A Case of Benighted Neglect." AAMHRC Occasional Paper, No. 1, May 13, 1975. 77p.

The needs of Asian Americans are discussed: the undercount of the Asian American population, the phenomenal rise of Asian immigrants, the projected doubling of the Asian American population by 1980, and the concentration of this population in urban areas are significant reasons for the reordering of program priorities so that Asian Americans are not excluded from federally funded benefits and services.

Pascua, Reynaldo, Jr. "Rural Asian-Americans -- An Assessment. A Report of the Yakima Valley Asian American Task Force." Washington: Commission on Asian American Affairs, 1976. 44p.

Underlying this report on Asian Americans in central Washington State is the concept that Asian Americans do have common problems, experiences and needs. Included in this report are statistics on Yakima Valley Asian Americans, a brief look at the historical process, and a special section headed "Attitudes and Employment."

Shu, Ramsay Leung-hay and Satele, Adele Salamasina. "The Samoan Community in Southern California: Conditions and Needs." AAMHRC Occasional Paper, No. 2, November, 1977. 125p.

The study was designed to provide baseline data on the needs of the Samoan community in Southern California. A general demographic and socioeconomic profile of the community is presented. In addition, information was sought on cultural patterns and on the respondents' perceptions of community needs, their utilization of various medical services, and the special needs of elderly Samoans.

Yuan, D. Y. "Social Consequences of Recent Changes in the Demographic Structure of New York Chinatown." Phylon, 35(2): 156-164, 1974.

A 1969 sample survey of 565 households in New York's Chinatown indicates that the pattern of recent Chinese immigration is characterized by young age, low sex ratio, high educational level, high rate of occupational downgrading, and a high proportion of nuclear families.

18. Media

Asia Society. "Backgrounder: Treatment of Asia Deficient in U.S. Schools Books, Survey Shows." New York: Asia Society, 1976. 18p.

This study draws upon evaluations of 306 tests in common use in the 50 states. In addition to the texts' general failure to include genuine representations of Asian experiences, their style and tone also reinforce their western-centered approach.

Asian Americans for Fair Media. "The Asian Image in the United States: Stereotypes and Realities." New York: Asian Americans for Fair Media, 1976. 16p.

Myths and stereotypes about Asians that are perpetuated by the media are listed and briefly described in this booklet. The Asian image in children's textbook is also described.

Fong, Katheryn M. "FCC Oral Arguments of the Chinese Media Committee." San Francisco, California: Chinese for Affirmative Action, California Chinese Media Committee, January 8, 1973. 13p.

Monitoring of television programs has revealed that few programs present Chinese characters. The Chinese which are represented in television shows perpetuate stereotypes.

Hata, Don, Jr., and Hata, Nadine I. "I Wonder Where the Yellow Went? Distortions and Omissions of Asian Americans in California Education." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, April 16-19, 1974, Chicago, Illinois.

Inadequate coverage of minority groups in standard U.S. History and Social Studies textbooks to the extent that they have encouraged the perpetuation of negative stereotypes is discussed. Recommendations to remedy the situation is presented.

Isser, Natalie. "Asian Americans: Then, Now, and Tomorrow." Paper presented at World Educators Conference on Multicultural Education, July, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii. 15p.

This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.

Matsuoda Tsukasa. "Japanese-American History Given Away." California Council for the Social Studies Review, 10(2):23-27, 1970.

The author criticizes an educational television program, the Japanese-Americans, which was developed to break the

stereotyped image of the Japanese-Americans but instead reinforces the image, as historically inaccurate and incomplete of reflecting the bias of the writers' complete acceptance of middle class American values and attitudes.

Ryu, Jung S. "Mass Media's Role in the Assimilation Process: A Study of Korean Immigrants in the Los Angeles Area." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, April 25-29, 1978, Chicago, Illinois. 20p.

A study conducted to determine the relationships between three variables related to the assimilation process of immigrants to the United States -- familiarity with English, degree of identification with the new culture, and degree of attachment to the homeland -- and three variables related to media needs -- the need for information, the need to become integrated into the new culture, and the need for achieving proficiency in English.

Wong, Jean H. "Chinese-American Identity and Children's Picture Books." Unpublished paper. January, 1971. 17p.

A survey was made of all children's books about Chinese, Chinese Americans, or China for pre-Kindergarten through third-grade reading level to determine how the books represent the Chinese or Chinese American to the young child.

19. Social-Economic Studies

Association of Chinese Teachers. "Facts and Figures about Chinese Americans." San Francisco, California, 1977. 6p.

In this brief collection of facts and figures about Chinese Americans, information and data are presented on geographic location of Chinese in America, the pattern of Chinese immigration to the U.S., and income and occupations of Chinese Americans. In addition, a brief chronology of Chinese American history is presented.

The Journal of Social Issues, 29(2), 1973.

This volume is dedicated solely to Asian American issues. The first part is on the Acceptance of Asian Americans; the second part, Psychological and Interpersonal Status of Asian Americans.

Jiobu, Robert M. "Earning Differentials between Whites and Ethnic Minorities: the Cases of Asian Americans, Blacks, and Chicanos." Sociology and Social Research, 61(1):24-38, 1976.

The three aspects of the differential earnings between non-Spanish surnamed, native-born Whites and Blacks, Chinese, Mexican, and Japanese Americans are considered: 1) rates of

return on age, education, and occupation, 2) the net cost of minority status; and 3) the possible effects of raising minority socioeconomic status to white levels.

Levine, Gene N. and Montero, Darrel M. "Socioeconomic Mobility among Three Generations of Japanese Americans." Journal of Social Issues, 29(2):33-48, 1973.

Data from a three generational survey of Japanese Americans indicate that the occupational and educational attainments of the first generation (Issei) are reflected in the achievements of the second and third generations. Findings suggest that two different currents flow in the Japanese American community, one relatively traditional, the other more assimilationist. It is expected that only assimilationists will survive -- but in a modified fashion.

Li, Peter So. "Occupational Achievement and Kinship Assistance among Chinese Immigrants in Chicago." Sociological Quarterly, 18:478-489, 1977.

Building on the basic model of Blau and Duncan, this paper explores the process of stratification among Chinese immigrants in Chicago, and examines the effects of kinship assistance in the stratification process of ethnic minorities.

Macaranas, Federico M. "Education and Income Inequality: The Case of Young Filipino Americans." Bronx, New York: Manhattan College, School of Business Research Institute, 1978. 79p.

This paper analyzes the macro relationships among education, income, and related socio-economic variables pertaining to young Filipino Americans. Differences in schooling enrollment patterns among the Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese communities in the United States are also examined from a micro-perspective.

Office of Special Concerns. "A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, Vol. II: Asian Americans." Washington, D.C.: Office of Special Concerns, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1974.

This study focuses on generating specific national and local data on selected socio-economic characteristics of five Asian American sub-groups from the 1970 census. The Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Koreans, and Hawaiians are examined.

Pascua, Reynaldo, Jr. "Rural Asian-Americans -- An Assessment. A Report of the Yakima Valley Asian American Task Force." Washington: Commission on Asian American Affairs, 1976. 44p.

Underlying this report on Asian Americans in central Washington State is the concept that Asian Americans do have common problems, experiences and needs. Included in this report are

statistics on Yakima Valley Asian Americans, a brief look at the historical process, and a special section headed "Attitudes and Employment."

Fido, Antonio J.A. "A Cross-Cultural Change of Gender Roles: The Case of Pilipino Women Immigrants in Midwest City, U.S.A." Paper presented at the Annual Conference on Ethnic and Minority Studies, April 19-22, 1978, La Crosse, Wisconsin. 54p.

This paper examines the social status of women in Pilipino culture and the way this is affected by exposure to American culture when they immigrate. Changes in the political, economic, and social status of Pilipino immigrants to the United States are detailed.

Roos, Patricia A. "Questioning the Stereotypes: Differentials in Income Attainment of Japanese, Mexican-Americans, and Anglos in California." Revised version of a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, September 5-9, 1977, Chicago, Illinois. 49p.

Employing data from the 1970 census, this study investigates whether all non-Anglo ethnics experience monetary discrimination in employment. Two minority groups at opposing positions on the socioeconomic spectrum, Japanese Americans and Mexican Americans, are compared to the Anglo population.

Shu, Ramsay Leung-hay and Satele, Adele Salamasina. "The Samoan Community in Southern California: Conditions and Needs." AAMHRC Occasional Paper, No. 2, November, 1977. 125p.

The study was designed to provide baseline data on the needs of the Samoan community in Southern California. A general demographic and socioeconomic profile of the community is presented. In addition, information was sought on cultural patterns and on the respondents' perceptions of community needs, their utilization of various medical services, and the special needs of elderly Samoans.

Wilber, George L., et al. "Minorities in the Labor Market." Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky, Social Welfare Research Institute, 1975.

Vol. 1 Spanish Americans and Indians in the Labor Market
Vol. 2 Orientals in the American Labor Market
Vol. 3 Metropolitan and Regional Inequalities among Minorities in the Labor Market

Intergroup inequalities and discrimination were examined at the national level in both volumes 1 and 2. The third volume presents similar data for regions and metropolitan areas.

Yee, Leland Y. and La Forge, Rolfe. "Relationship between Mental Abilities, Social Class, and Exposure of English in Chinese Fourth Graders." Journal of Educational Psychology,

66(6):826-834, 1974.

The study attempted to examine the relation between mental abilities as defined by raw scores on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), social class, and exposure to English in 53 American-born Chinese 9- to 10-year olds attending a private school in San Francisco. A significant relation was found between social class and the six WISC Performance subtests.

20. Vietnamese Refugees

Burmark, Lynell and Kim, Hyung-chan. "The Challenge of Educating Vietnamese Children in American Schools." Integrated Education, 16(1):2-8, 1978.

This article describes the demographic and socioeconomic distribution, and the cultural and linguistic background of the Vietnamese population for understanding Vietnamese children's adaption to the United States.

Masuda, Minoru, Lin, Keh-Ming, and Tazuma, Laurie. "Adaptional Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, I: Health and Mental Health Status." Archives of General Psychiatry, 36:955-961, 1979.

The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.

_____, Lin, Keh-Ming, and Tazuma, Laurie. "Adaptional Problems of Vietnamese Refugees, II: Life Changes and Perception of Life Events." Archives of General Psychiatry, 37:447-450, 1980.

This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.

Montero, Darrel. "Vietnamese Refugees in America: Toward a Theory of Spontaneous International Migration." International Migration Review, 8(4):624-648, 1979.

This article proposes a model describing the spontaneous migration pattern of the Vietnamese refugees compared to the more traditional immigration pattern of other Asians in the United States. This study also discusses the factors contributing to the socioeconomic status of the Vietnamese refugees and attempts to forecast the prospects for the Vietnamese in America.

_____ and McDowell, Judith. "Refugees: Making It." New York Times, March 12, 1979.

Some socio-economic indicators showing the Vietnamese refugees advancement in the U.S. society are discussed. The author concludes that "with increasing familiarity with the English language and with expanding job market that can allow them to take advantage of their educational and occupational backgrounds, the Vietnamese face a bright future.

Office of Family Assistance. "Report to the Congress: HEW Task Force for Indochina Refugees." Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, September 21, 1977. 112p.

A brief, historical review outlines the implementation and activities of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program.

Van Hooft, Gordon E. "A Broad Look at Programs that Serve Vietnamese Refugee Children." Albany, New York: New York State Education Department, 1976. 12p.

Resettled Indochinese Refugees are widely scattered across New York State with the only major concentration in New York City. It was found that the experience in the vast majority of the schools has been excellent. A wide variety of accomodations have been made in different school districts to cope with the entrance of refugee children.

Wei, Tam Thi Dang. "Handboook for Teachers of Vietnamese Refugee Students." Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Office of Education, 1977. 98p.

This teacher's handbook delineates core features of Vietnamese culture, identifies conflicts Vietnamese children may face as students in American schools and provides suggestions for accurate school records, grade placement, and assessment and instruction in English.

21. Women

Braun, Jean S. and Chao, Hilda M. "Attitudes toward Women: A Comparison of Asian-born Chinese and American Caucasians." Psychology of Women Quarterly, 2(3):195-201, 1978.

Asian-born Chinese and Caucasian American men and women were compared on attitudes toward women, using the Spence-Helmreich Attitude toward Women Scale. Women were more liberal than men on two factors: first, vocational, education, and intellectual roles; second, marital relations and obligations. Ethnic differences were not a main effect on other factors.

Pido, Antonio J.A. "A Cross-Cultural Change of Gender Roles: The Case of Pilipino Women Immigrants in Midwest City, U.S.A." Paper presented at the Annual Conference on Ethnic and Minority Studies, April 19-22, 1978, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

This paper examines the social status of women in Pilipino culture and the way this is affected by exposure to American culture when they immigrate. Changes in the political, economic and social status of Filipino immigrants to the United States are detailed.

Wilber, George L, et al. "Minorities in the Labor Market. II: Orientals in the American Labor Market." Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky, Social Welfare Research Institute, 1975. 207p.

The major task of this report is to describe and evaluate the participation and status achievements of Asians in the labor market, with particular attention to factors affecting such participation and whether differences in participation as compared to that of whites reflect discrimination.

Yanagida, Evelyn and Marsella, Anthony J. "The Relationship between Depression and Self-Concept Discrepancy among Different Generations of Japanese-American Women." Journal of Clinical Psychology, 34(3):654-659, 1978.

Investigated the relationship between real-ideal self-concept discrepancy and depression among different generations and age groups of Japanese American women in Hawaii. Present findings revealed that self-concept discrepancy and depression are related positively for certain generations (i.e., Nisei, young Sansei), but not others (i.e., older Sansei, Yonsei).

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko. "Women-Centered Kin Networks in Urban Bilateral Kinship." American Ethnologist, 4(2):207-226, 1977.

The present analysis of kinship relationships in an urban Japanese American community attributes the centrality of women in interhousehold networks to the creation of new normative expectations of the role of female kin.

Yoshioka, Robert, Jung, Betty, and Gee, Emma. "Asian American Women: Stereotyping Asian Women; Chinese Immigrants; Issei - The First Women." Civil Rights Digest, 6(3):43-53, 1974.

The first of the three parts of this article provides a brief outline of the stereotypes applied to Asian American women and a useful backdrop on the other two parts. The second part on Chinese immigrants focuses on the strong family ties. The third and last part concerns the quietness and modesty of the Issei -- equated with weakness in America, but in reality are sure signs of strengths.

22. Youth

California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

"Issues in Planning Services for California's Children and Youth." Sacramento, California: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, 1980. 121p.

This document is an effort to begin the dialogue that will lead to a Master Plan for California's Children and Youth. The discussion is presented in three parts: Part I - The Condition of California's Children, summarizes some of the most important problems of children, with indications of trends; Part II - Money and Programs, describes the service system at the present time; and Part III, Where to? What Next?, suggest some alternatives for the future.

Dalbert, Joe and Robinson, Norman. "Chinese Youth Gangs: An Investigation of Their Origins and Activities in Vancouver Schools." Paper presented at the American Educational Research Association Annual Meeting, March, 1978, Toronto, Canada. 25p.

This study investigated the origins and activities of Chinese youth gangs in the Northeast section of the city of Vancouver, Canada over a three year period (1975-1978). This study also makes comparisons between the Chinese youth gangs studied and gangs studied earlier by other researchers. Recommendations are made for the improvement of educational provisions for Chinese youth.

Kendis, Kaoru Oguri, and Kendis, Randall Jay. "The Street Boy Identity: An Alternate Strategy of Boston's Chinese-Americans." Urban Anthropology, 5(1):1-18, 1976.

Notes that while the street boy strategy does not emerge fully developed, the boys are deliberately trying to forge a new and hybrid identity for themselves, accepting those aspects of each culture that will serve to meet their needs as they see them, and rejecting those aspects of each that will not.

Sung, Betty Lee. "Gangs in New York's Chinatown." Monograph No. 6. New York: City University of New York, New York City College, Department of Asian Studies, 1977. 106p.

Interviews were conducted with members of the Chinatown community and with persons working in this community in order to examine the phenomenon of gangs among Chinese youths in New York. Some immigration figures, as well as arrest statistics are offered to help illustrate the changes in the character of Chinese youth gangs over the years.

Wong, Paul. "A Survey by Dr. Paul Wong of Chinese Immigrant Youths in San Francisco, 1970: BASPC Staff Analysis." Oakland, California: Bay Area Social Planning Council, 1971. 64p.

Questionnaire responses obtained from 255 youths were analyzed to provide the study committed with information about Chinese immigrant youth. Adjustment problems and family backgrounds are discussed.